

UNION-NOTICE.

Second-hand goods, nearly equal to new, from the best of materials, at 100 to 150 per cent. below the market value. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

NEW MUSIC.—The "Ghost of Uncle Tom," song and chorus, by J. M. Smith, and "The Ghost of Uncle Tom," song and chorus, by J. M. Smith, and "The Ghost of Uncle Tom," song and chorus, by J. M. Smith.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LAMBERT, who have been in the business of selling and repairing of all kinds of machinery, have removed to No. 100 Broadway, New York, and are now in the business of selling and repairing of all kinds of machinery.

GRAND EXHIBITION UPON THE CARPET. The carpet is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good carpet. The carpet is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good carpet.

NO. 209 GREENWICH STREET.—Five thousand yards of black and white cloth, at 100 to 150 per cent. below the market value. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—It is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good shirt and collar. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or repairing of all kinds of machinery, have removed to No. 100 Broadway, New York, and are now in the business of selling and repairing of all kinds of machinery.

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THE FACTORY.—The factory is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good factory. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—The factory is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good factory. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

UNDER THE FIVE.—The factory is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good factory. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

HAIR DRESSING.—The factory is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good factory. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

BEWARE OF THAT DANGER.—The factory is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good factory. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

STREET TESTIMONY.—The factory is a very important article of commerce, and it is very important to have a good factory. The goods are of the best quality and are sold at a very low price.

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trial without excuse. Capt. Halpin, at the same time, as appeared on the trial, used language not only unbecomingly in his office, but also in his private life, and for all this outrage, after nearly five months of looking and doing, he is suspended from pay for twenty days. Mr. Halpin is an Irishman by birth, and has been in a brief period in this country. His first appearance in public life as the keeper of a police-house in the lower part of the City, and soon made extensive acquaintance with the friends of Alderman Moore, a member of the late Common Council. He was appointed to his present position in 1853, and will remain in office until 1857—unless ejected for misconduct of some sort before the time expires. Not long since he was arraigned for discharging prisoners contrary to law, but was let off, we believe, on the plea of ignorance of the regulations of his own department. It has long been a matter of curiosity among the people to know why the Commissioners of Police brooded so long over this particular case; but we understand that they excuse themselves on the ground that they have not been able to get together in all that time to agree upon the punishment and sign the decision. No one can possibly suppose that this reason is more or less than the truth; but it is worthy of remark that it is the only case of the kind which has thus far occurred.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamship Daniel Webster, advices from California to Jan. 15 have been received. The San Francisco markets generally were overstocked and prices depressed. The receipts of gold were very small in consequence of the absence of rain. In politics there had been no important change.

WEBSTER AND NEBRASKA.

If we do not mistake, DANIEL WEBSTER was reckoned something of a constitutional lawyer in his time, and about the year 1850 was exalted to the highest pitch of statesmanship, so far as the applause and acclamations of everybody on the slavery side could do it. Well, Mr. WEBSTER once wrote a memorial to Congress, at the request of citizens of Boston, on this Missouri question, portions of which we publish in another part of this paper. We recommend their perusal to the small fry who are just now making a parade of their great astuteness in the reproduction of Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of the unconstitutionality of extending slavery from the territories: a doctrine which even this most ultra of all Southern men never conceived within a few years of his death, and which his ingenious sophistry alone could shield from contempt. The little Northern Judds Icaruses have examined it, and it is now their principal stock in trade on the Nebraska question; a miracle of reasoning which they are trying to palm off as indicative of their originality and acuteness.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

The present encroachments of Russia have a religious pretext. They are partially a result of the old division of the Catholic world into two principal churches—the Latin or Western, and the Greek or Eastern. This division has thus an important political bearing which renders it worthy the consideration of all who would thoroughly understand the drama now playing in Eastern Europe. The difference of the two churches begins with their dogmas, and extends through variations of liturgy, rites and customs, to questions of nationality, and to the world of diplomatic intrigue and autocratic egotism. The Eastern Church claims to be superior to the Orthodox or Apostolic. Its dogmas, internal organization and usages are exclusively regulated by the decisions of the first seven Ecumenical Councils, which were held in the fourth and fifth centuries, namely, the first Council of Nice, the first of Constantinople, those of Ephesus and Chalcedon, the second and third of Constantinople, and finally the second of Nice. The Greek Church rejects all subsequent additions, whether in reference to dogmas or observances introduced by Rome and its special councils.

The separation began in the form of a contest for supremacy, or at least for preeminence, between the Bishop of Rome and his colleagues, who were willing to recognize him by courtesy, only as a *primus inter pares*—a chief among equals. The difference in point of dogmas consists principally in the Eastern Church making the Holy Spirit proceed from the Father alone, and in denying purgatory, for which it does not find a satisfactory authority in the Bible. It admits the same number of sacraments as do the Romans, but holds that baptism should be performed by immersing the whole body three times in water. Confirmation is administered after the ceremony of baptism by any priest, and not, as with the Romans, exclusively by the bishops. Transubstantiation is recognized in the administration of the communion as well as in the sacrifice of the mass, without, however, making the host an object of special worship. The communion consists in partaking of both bread and wine, the first leavened, the second mixed with water. Confession is obligatory, but it may be general, or special, or auricular, as the penitent chooses. Extreme unction is bestowed not only on the dying, but when desired, on persons who are ill in any extent. Predestination is not admitted, nor the transfer of supernatural merit from one sinner to another, nor special indulgences for the dead or living. Though this Church raises the Virgin above angels, seraphim and cherubim, it does not accord to her the same prominent influence in heaven as do the Romans, though in common with them, it recognizes the worship of saints, relics and holy places. It abounds in holy days, and observes and prescribes more fasts than the Roman Church.

The liturgy and ceremonies claim to be strictly conforming to those used in the earliest times of Christianity. The mass consists in the offering or sacrifice, the reading of the Gospel, the Epistles, the recital of the Lord's Prayer, the Nicene Creed, and other prayers used with the congregation, as was practiced by Christendom and other primitive fathers. Preaching is considered as a secondary matter. No instrumental music whatever, but only choral singing, is used in the churches, and no stools, chairs or benches are allowed. Paintings are admitted, but no sculptures of stone, metal or wood. The professed aim is to adhere exclusively to the authority of the Gospels, and to the traditions transmitted by their successors. Thus the authority of the fathers of the Church is recognized so far as it is confirmed by the Ecumenical Councils.

From the organization of the Church by Constantine, the Eastern Patriarchs have firmly and uninterruptedly rejected the claims of spiritual or temporal supremacy put forth by the Bishops of Rome. This has been the source of countless discussions, struggles and mutual communications. The first violent outbreak took place at the publication by the Emperor Zeno I. in the year 482, of an edict called the Henotikon, intended to settle the question concerning the two natures of Christ. The Patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria agreed to it, and were in consequence excommunicated by Felix, Bishop of Rome. Phocas in the 9th century, and Michael Cerularius in the 11th, both Patriarchs of Constantinople, after violent struggles, finally consummated the absolute separation and independence of the Eastern Church. For the secular clergy or pastors of churches, as distinguished from monks, marriage was maintained, or rather rendered obligatory for every degree of the hierarchy up to the Bishop, who must be always selected from among the monks. A priest, however, cannot marry a widow, but must enter a monastery. The Greek Church does not recognize any particular language for exclusive use in the mass or other ceremonies of worship, and thus interwove itself with every nationality.

In the beginning, the Eastern Church was divided into four Patriarchates: those of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem; in the second part of the 16th century a fifth, that of Moscow was added. The book of rites accepted by the whole Church was arranged by a Russian, Mollia Metropolitane of Kiev, and adopted by the Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops and others at a general synod at Constantinople in the year 1633. Since the schism between the Greek and Latin Churches many attempts have been made to reconcile the two. Synods or councils were held for the purpose at Lyons, Florence, Basilida and other places, all in vain. Sovereigns often interfered, but unsuccessfully. The only result of these various efforts was to produce in the course of the 15th century a partial submission to the supremacy of the Pope of Rome on the part of the schismatic subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hungary. Some of the Slavic subjects of the Venetian Republic also submitted. In return these new converts were allowed to preserve in their opinion concerning the Holy Ghost, Purgatory, the Communion, the marriage of the clergy, and to maintain their national languages in the liturgy. These converts are known under the name of the United Greeks. About the year 1840 more than three millions of them, subjects of the Emperor Nicholas, were forced back to their mother church, which event occasioned an immense irritation at Rome. At the outset of the reformation, some attempts were made to unite the Greek Church with the Protestants. With a view to this, the Patriarch Joseph, of Constantinople sent a Deacon to Wittenberg in the year 1558; and in the years 1576-81 two theologians from the University of Tübingen went to Constantinople. All this, however, was of no avail as they could not agree upon fundamental questions, such as that of absolute authority and the right of individual reason.

In the 7th century, or thereabouts, the Eastern Church extended over Greece, the Morea, the Greek Archipelago, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt, with many communities in Mesopotamia and Persia. At that time the diocese of Lyons in France, belonged to it, as did some parts of Eastern Italy. What the Greek Church lost by the Mahometan conquest was richly compensated at this time by her extension over the regions inhabited by the Slavic tribes from the Balkan westward up to the Danube. To these regions Christianity was brought from Constantinople, principally by Cyril and Methodius, who were called the Apostles of the Slavans. It entered reached to Moravia but that country was soon brought under Roman supremacy. When the Greek Church, in the course of the 10th century conquered Russia, the Slavic language with its various dialects became the tongue most extensively used in its liturgy.

For the Christian subjects of Turkey, the Patriarchate of Constantinople is that which exercises the most general authority. Instead of the ancient Patriarchate of Moscow there has been substituted a despotizing synod which sits at St. Petersburg, and is composed of Metropolitan, Archbishops, Bishops, and other clergy under the presidency of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The Kingdom of Greece has likewise organized a permanent synod composed like that of Russia, and independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople. Two new Patriarchates have also recently been created: that of Carlowitz for the Serbs under the Austrian monarchy, and another in Eretzian for the Armenians who are subject to Russia.

is without practical result, so far as the expulsion of the Russians from Wallachia is concerned. This comes from a mistake on the part of the Turks to direct the attention of our readers. We allude to their sending a separate army to Kalaft, in order to shut up the road to Servia, while the presence of a strong and concentrated force near Rostchak and Kirova would have been the best guarantee against the Russians venturing into that province. Such a force would have menaced the communications of any Russian army marching westward, while a bridge and bridgehead at Oltenitz or somewhere thereabouts, fortified like that of Kalaft, could have maintained a footing for them on the left bank of the Danube. But even without that, the Russians could not cross the Upper Danube and march into Servia, without leaving the Turks to cross the Lower Danube and march upon Bucharest. Of course, in saying this, we reckon the relative strength of the parties to be what it is in reality, and ascribe a decided superiority of numbers to the Turkish army of Roumelia, over the Russian army of Wallachia.

Now the fact is that the Turks have used their superiority in the way to nullify it and provide for being finally beaten. They did not concentrate their forces on the Lower Danube, but divided them. While 30,000 to 35,000 men occupied Widdin and Kalaft, the rest of the army remained on the Middle and Lower Danube. They occupy the arc of a circle, while the Russians occupy the chord of this arc. Thus the latter have less space to traverse in order to concentrate all their troops on a given spot. Moreover, the shorter roads of the Russians are through a level country, while the longer ones of the Turks pass over hills and across many mountain torrents. The Turkish position is, then, as disadvantageous as can be, and yet it has been taken in order to satisfy the old prejudice that there is no better way of barring a road against an enemy than by placing yourself across it.

On the 20th of December Omar Pasha knew at Slumb, that the Russians were preparing a general attack upon Kalaft for the 13th of January. He had twenty-two days' time; yet such is the position of Kalaft with regard to the other stations of the Turkish army, that it does not appear that he could bring on any reinforcements except a few reserves from Sofia. On the other hand, the Russians, without having received any considerable reinforcements from home—on January 3, Oster-Sacken's ubiquitous corps was not yet at Bucharest—should venture upon a concentration so far west, shows that either the state of the weather, and the of Danube did not allow the Turks to cross the river lower down, or that Gorchakoff had other reasons to be assured of their inactivity in that quarter. The Turks at Kalaft were ordered to attack the Russians while yet in the act of concentrating themselves. The best way to do this was to repeat the experiment of Oltenitz. Why was not this done? The bridge at Kalaft stands, in spite of winter and floating ice, and there was no position lower down where a similar bridge and bridgehead could be erected. Or had Omar Pasha been ordered to keep on the right bank of the river? There is so much of a contradictory nature in the Turkish proceedings, bold and clever measures are so regularly followed by the most palpable sins of omission and commission that diplomatic agency must be at the bottom of it. At all events, Gorchakoff would not have stirred an inch toward Kalaft, had he not been certain that the Turks would not repeat the Oltenitz movement.

Altogether some 30,000 Russians must have been sent against Kalaft, for with a lesser force they would hardly have ventured to attack a fortified position, defended by a garrison of 10,000 men, with at least 10,000 more for purposes of reserve or rally. At least one-half, then, of the Russian active army in Wallachia was concentrated there. Where and how could the other half, spread over a long line, have resisted a Turkish force crossing at Oltenitz, Silistria or Kirova? And if the communication between Widdin and Kalaft could be kept up without difficulty, then there was a possibility of crossing at other points. Thus the Russians by their position on the chord of the arc, the periphery of which was held by the Turks, were enabled to bring a superior force to the field of battle at Tabetale, while the Turks could not reinforce their corps at Kalaft, though aware of the intended attack long beforehand. The Turks deprived of that movement of diversion which would have prevented the whole battle, deprived of the chance of success, were reduced to their bravery and to the hope of cutting up the enemy in detail before his concentration was completed. But even this hope was slight, for they could not move very far from Kalaft, and every hostile corps of inferior strength could retire out of the circle of their operations. Thus they fought for five days, generally with success, but at last had to retire again to their entrenchments in the villages around Kalaft, the Russian forces being decidedly superior in strength at the end, when new reinforcements arrived. The result is that the Russian attack upon Kalaft has most probably averted or delayed, and that the Turks have shown that in the open field, no less than behind ramparts and ditches, they can fight well. The murderous character of the encounters may be inferred from the statement of a letter from Bucharest, to the effect that in the engagements one whole regiment of Russian rifles, and all but 455 men of a regiment of lancers, were completely annihilated.

At Oltenitz the Turks were attacked in their entrenched positions by the Russians; at Tabetale the Russians were attacked in their entrenched positions by the Turks. On both occasions the Turks have proved victorious, but without reaping any positive results from their victory. The battle of Oltenitz happened just when the proclamation of an armistice was on its way from Constantinople to the Danube. And the battle of Tabetale curiously coincides with the news of the Divan having accepted the last proposals of peace, imposed upon them by their Western allies. In the one instance the machinations of diplomacy are nullified in the clash of arms, while, in the other the bloody work of war is simultaneously frustrated by some secret diplomatic agency.

NEW YORK JOURNALS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Decidedly, there has never been a Legislature in this State which combined so much good taste and intelligence with so much moral principle as that now in session at Albany. One of our reporters in that city furnishes us with the following list of the number of New York daily papers taken by members of the two houses. It is highly creditable to them, and will no doubt receive the hearty approval of the public at large.

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BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURES.—As Mr. Taylor is continually receiving applications to lecture, which the number of the present engagements does not allow him to accept, it may be said that he has now no evening recital before the eye of the public. But his appointments in Ohio and other Western States will probably occupy him until the middle of the month.

THE LAST BATTLE IN EUROPE.

The letters of our London correspondents and the European journals enable us at last to appreciate in all its bearings the prolonged struggle between the Turks and Russians, of which Tabetale, a small village nine miles north of Kalaft, was the arena. Next to the fact that the series of sanguinary actions in question was characterized by great bravery and that the Turks came off victors, the most striking feature of the whole is that it

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THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854. The Senate to-day, on the motion of Mr. Douglas, struck out the appropriations in the Nebraska bill. The reason for this was palpable. In the House a bill containing appropriations must go to the Committee of the Whole House, where the gag of the previous question does not work. The objectionable Indian features of the bill have also been smoothed down. The object is to remove every obstacle in the way of its being strangled through with a pure pro-slavery measure.

XXXIId CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854. Mr. WALKER presented petitions in favor of favoring Pennsylvania with the Russ pavement. Mr. BRIGHT presented numerous petitions in favor of a railroad from Pennsylvania. Mr. JONES moved to take up the bill granting alternate sections of public lands for twelve miles wide to Minnesota to aid that Territory in the construction of railroads therein. Agreed to. The bill was explained. The road is to be 300 miles long, and the width of land granted is one million of acres. The bill was passed. The bill regulating the contingent fund of the Senate, returned from the House, was taken up. The question pending was on reading from that body the bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000 additional salary. The Senate did receive and the bill was passed. The bill granting land to Louisiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, and the Sabine River, was taken up, debating till 1 o'clock, and was passed.

The Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend the fourteenth section of the bill by striking out those words, "in reference to the eighth section of the Missouri act," which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared "imperative," and to insert in lieu thereof, the following, "which, being in accordance with the principles of the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared 'imperative,' and to be the basis of all legislation in the Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, and 'territories of State, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." 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